



US010635274B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Greenberg et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 10,635,274 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Apr. 28, 2020**

(54) **HORTICULTURAL CARE TRACKING,
VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION**

(56) **References Cited**

(71) Applicant: **iUNU, Inc.**, Seattle, WA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Adam Phillip Takla Greenberg**, San Francisco, CA (US); **Matthew Charles King**, Seattle, WA (US)

(73) Assignee: **iUNU, Inc.**, Seattle, WA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 227 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **15/271,630**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 21, 2016**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**
US 2018/0081522 A1 Mar. 22, 2018

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 15/271,569, filed on Sep. 21, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,339,380.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G06F 3/0484 (2013.01)
G06T 11/20 (2006.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06F 3/04842** (2013.01); **A01G 22/00** (2018.02); **G06F 3/03547** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

7,013,284 B2 3/2006 Guyan et al.
7,184,846 B2 2/2007 Albright et al.
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 2011103870 A 6/2011
KR 20130005540 A 1/2013
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Vaglica, "Shrub Pruning Dos and Dents", Aug. 3, 2016, <https://www.thisoldhouse.com/ideas/shrub-pruning-dos-and-dents> (Year: 2016).*

(Continued)

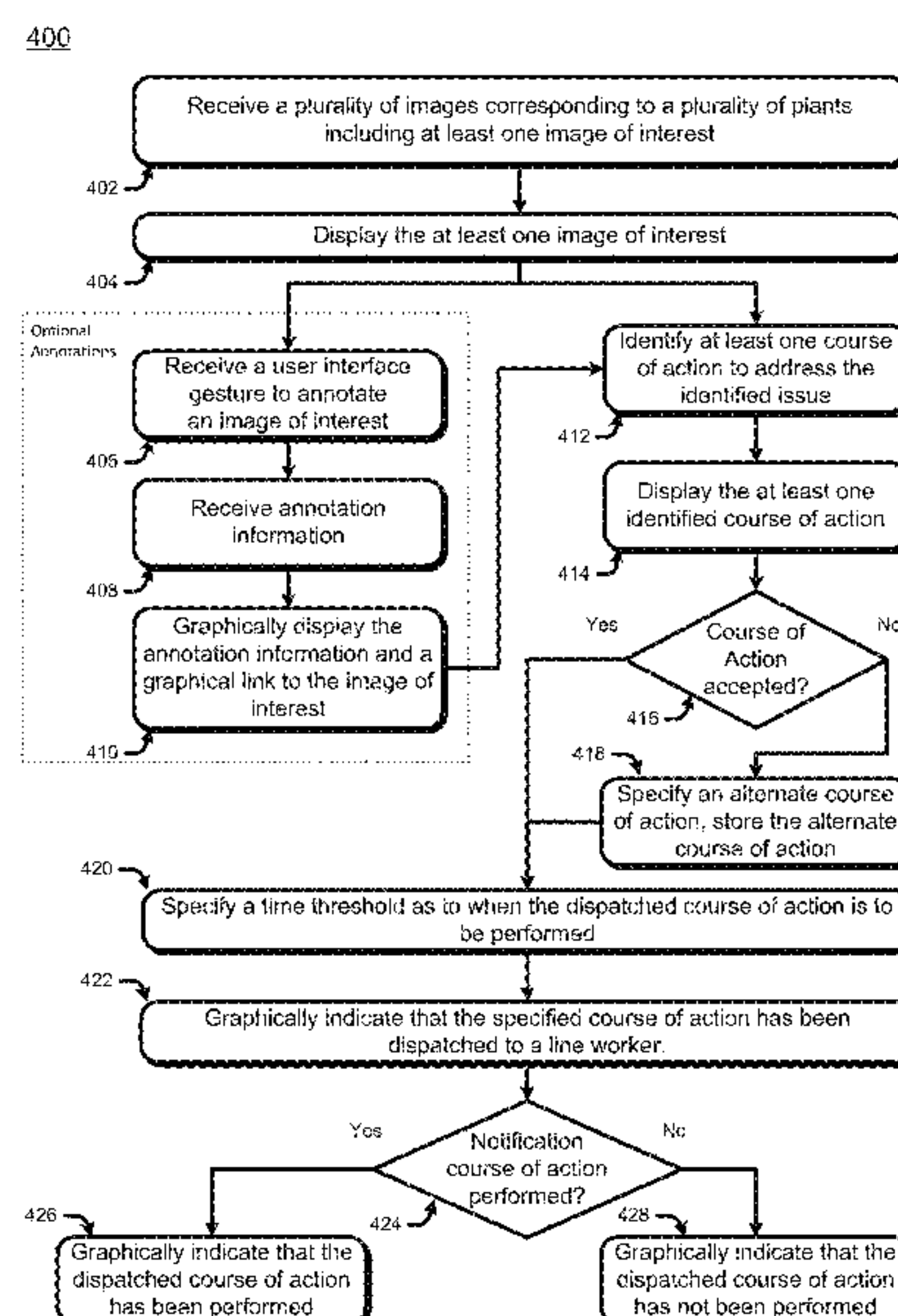
Primary Examiner — Jeffrey J Chow

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Han Santos, PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system to collect information about plants on a per plant or near per plant basis and to promulgate remedial courses of action is disclosed. A horticultural operation collects plant information, aggregates the information, and allows an administrative worker such as a master grower to review issues about plants in a grow operations and the associated potential remedial course of action. The administrative worker can then browse data about the affected plants to determine whether to select the potential remedial course of action. Browsing and review of issues may be done collaboratively by remote administrative workers. Remedial courses of action are then dispatched to line workers solely using an iconographic language, who in turn provide notifications when the courses of action are done. Administrative workers may then validate and verify that the courses of action have been properly executed and evaluate the courses of action's efficacy.

20 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



- (51) **Int. Cl.**
G06T 11/60 (2006.01)
A01G 22/00 (2018.01)
G06F 16/583 (2019.01)
G06F 3/0488 (2013.01)
G06F 3/0481 (2013.01)
G06F 3/0354 (2013.01)
G06K 9/00 (2006.01)
G06F 17/24 (2006.01)
- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G06F 3/0484** (2013.01); **G06F 3/04817** (2013.01); **G06F 3/04883** (2013.01); **G06F 16/5854** (2019.01); **G06T 11/206** (2013.01); **G06T 11/60** (2013.01); **G06F 17/241** (2013.01); **G06K 9/00657** (2013.01)
- (56) **References Cited**
- U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**
- 7,711,576 B1 5/2010 Duett et al.
8,145,330 B2 3/2012 Emoto
8,594,375 B1 11/2013 Padwick
8,613,158 B2 12/2013 Conrad
8,850,742 B2 10/2014 Dubé
9,565,812 B2 2/2017 Wilson
9,603,316 B1 3/2017 Mansey et al.
9,779,442 B1 10/2017 Cimic et al.
10,002,375 B1 * 6/2018 Scythes G06Q 30/0623
2003/0227487 A1 12/2003 Hugh
2005/0072862 A1 4/2005 Skinner
2006/0196116 A1 9/2006 Zetfl
2007/0289207 A1 12/2007 May et al.
2008/0066072 A1 3/2008 Yurekli et al.
2009/0005247 A1 1/2009 Spiegel et al.
2009/0132543 A1 5/2009 Chatley et al.
2009/0164741 A1 6/2009 Takaki
2010/0305966 A1 12/2010 Coulter et al.
2011/0090960 A1 4/2011 Leontaris et al.
2011/0137757 A1 6/2011 Paolini et al.
2012/0003728 A1 1/2012 Lanoue et al.
2012/0109387 A1 5/2012 Martin et al.
2013/0006401 A1 1/2013 Shan
2013/0185108 A1 7/2013 Bainbridge et al.
2013/0191836 A1 7/2013 Meyer
2013/0235183 A1 9/2013 Redden
2013/0332205 A1 12/2013 Friedberg et al.
2014/0026474 A1 1/2014 Kulas
2014/0115958 A1 5/2014 Helene et al.
2014/0168412 A1 * 6/2014 Shulman H04N 7/18 348/89
2014/0176688 A1 * 6/2014 Ibamoto G06Q 50/02 348/61
2014/0200690 A1 7/2014 Kumar
2014/0288850 A1 9/2014 Avigdor et al.
2014/0324490 A1 10/2014 Gurin
2015/0015697 A1 1/2015 Redden et al.
2015/0026092 A1 1/2015 Abboud et al.
2015/0120349 A1 * 4/2015 Weiss G06Q 10/06311 705/7.13
2015/0131867 A1 5/2015 Lin et al.
2015/0227707 A1 8/2015 Laws et al.
2015/0230409 A1 8/2015 Nicole et al.
2015/0261803 A1 9/2015 Song et al.
2015/0295877 A1 10/2015 Roman
2016/0026940 A1 1/2016 Johnson
2016/0050840 A1 * 2/2016 Sauder G05D 1/0094 701/3
2016/0050862 A1 2/2016 Walliser
2016/0127599 A1 5/2016 Medicherla et al.
2016/0140868 A1 5/2016 Lovett et al.
2016/0148104 A1 5/2016 Itzhaky et al.
2016/0205872 A1 * 7/2016 Chan A01G 3/08
2016/0239709 A1 8/2016 Shriver
2016/0278300 A1 9/2016 Clendinning et al.
- 2016/0345517 A1 12/2016 Cohen et al.
2017/0038749 A1 2/2017 Mewes et al.
2017/0039657 A1 * 2/2017 Honda G06Q 10/06
2017/0064912 A1 3/2017 Tabakman
2017/0068924 A1 3/2017 Tanaka et al.
2017/0300846 A1 10/2017 Harwood
2017/0374323 A1 * 12/2017 Gornik G06T 7/0004
2018/0325051 A1 * 11/2018 De Mello Brandao G06K 9/00657
2019/0034736 A1 * 1/2019 Bisberg H04N 1/00
2019/0212316 A1 * 7/2019 Sutton G01N 33/0098
- FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS**
- KR 20140077513 A 6/2014
KR 20140114089 A 9/2014
KR 20150000435 A 1/2015
KR 20150000435 U 1/2015
WO 2014100502 A1 6/2014
- OTHER PUBLICATIONS**
- Final Office Action for U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,569, dated Apr. 24, 2018, 18 pages.
Non-Final Office Action for U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,569, dated Jan. 23, 2018, 33 pages.
Non-Final Office Action for U.S. Appl. No. 15/891,110, dated Jul. 13, 2018, 15 pages.
International Search Report and Written Opinion for PCT Application No. PCT/US2017/052800 dated Jan. 16, 2018, 14 pages.
International Search Report and Written Opinion for PCT Application No. PCT/US2017/052805 dated Jan. 9, 2018, 14 pages.
Augustin et al., "A framework for the extration of quantitative traits from 2D images of mature *Arabidopsis thaliana*," Machine Vision and Applications, vol. 27, Issue 5 (Oct. 16, 2015), pp. 647-661.
Nagasai, et al., "Plant Disease Identification using Segmentation Techniques," International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, vol. 4, Issue 9 (Oct. 5, 2015), pp. 411-412.
Patil et al., "A Survey on Methods of Plant Disease Detection," International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), vol. 4, Issue 2 (Feb. 2015), pp. 1392-1396.
Sannakki et al., "Comparison of Difference Leaf Edge Detection Algorithms Using Fuzzy Mathematical Morphology," International Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Technology (IJJET), vol. 1, Issue 2 (Aug. 2012), pp. 15-21.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/891,110, Final Office Action, dated Dec. 17, 2018, 13 pages.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,658, Office Action, dated Sep. 19, 2018, 8 pages.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,727, Office Action, dated Oct. 2, 2018, 22 pages.
International Application No. PCT/US2019/013927, International Search Report and Written Opinion dated May 7, 2019, 9 pages.
Jean et al. AR Plants: Herbal Plant Mobile Application utilizing Augmented Reality. Dec. 2017. [retrieved on Apr. 1, 2019]. Retrieved from the Internet<URL:http://delivery.acm.org/10.1145/3170000/3168426/>. entire document.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,658, Final Office Action dated Jul. 29, 2019, 31 pages.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,727, Final Office Action dated Apr. 25, 2019, 36 pages.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,749, Non Final Office Action dated Oct. 16, 2019, 58 pages.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/891,110, Non Final Office Action dated Oct. 24, 2019, 32 pages.
U.S. Appl. No. 15/271,658, Non Final Office Action dated Jan. 8, 2020, 36 pages.
European Patent Application No. 17853934.2, Extended European Search Report dated Dec. 13, 2019, 10 pages.

(56)

References Cited

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Funk et al: "Interactive worker assistance" , Pervasive and Ubiquitous Computing, ACM, 2 Penn Plaza, Suite 701 New York NY 10121-0701 USA, Sep. 12, 2016 (Sep. 12, 2016), pp. 934-939, XP058279126, DOI: 10.1145/2971648.2971706 ISBN: 978-1-4503-4461-6.

Nagasai et al: "Plant Disease Identification using Segmentation Techniques" , International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, vol. 4, No. 9, Sep. 1, 2015 (Sep. 1, 2015), XP55500057, DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2015.4988.

Sagar Patil et al: "A Survey on Methods of Plant Disease Detection", International Journal of Science and Research, vol 1.4, No. 2, Feb. 1, 2015 (Feb. 1, 2015), pp. 1392-1396, XP55500036.

* cited by examiner

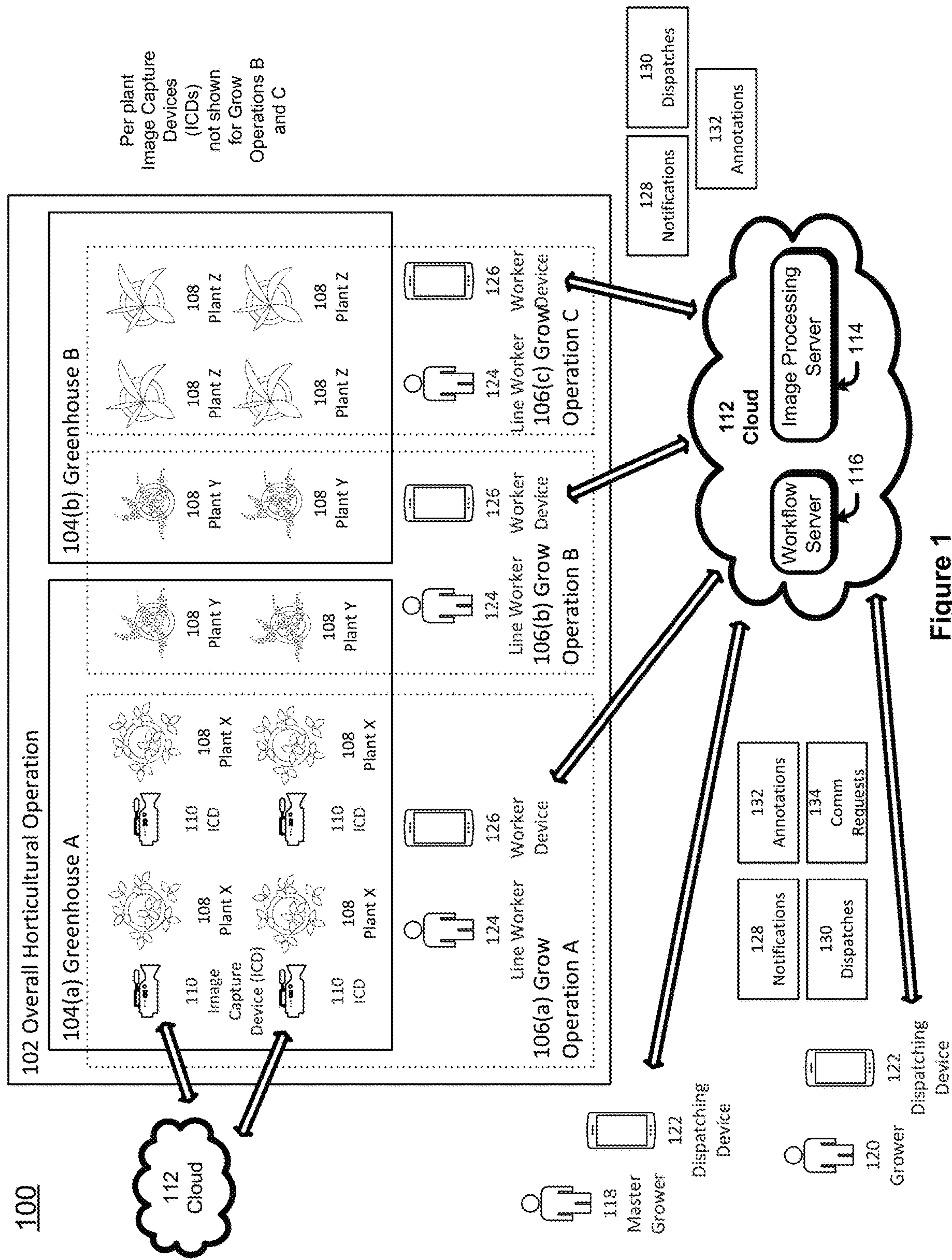


Figure 1

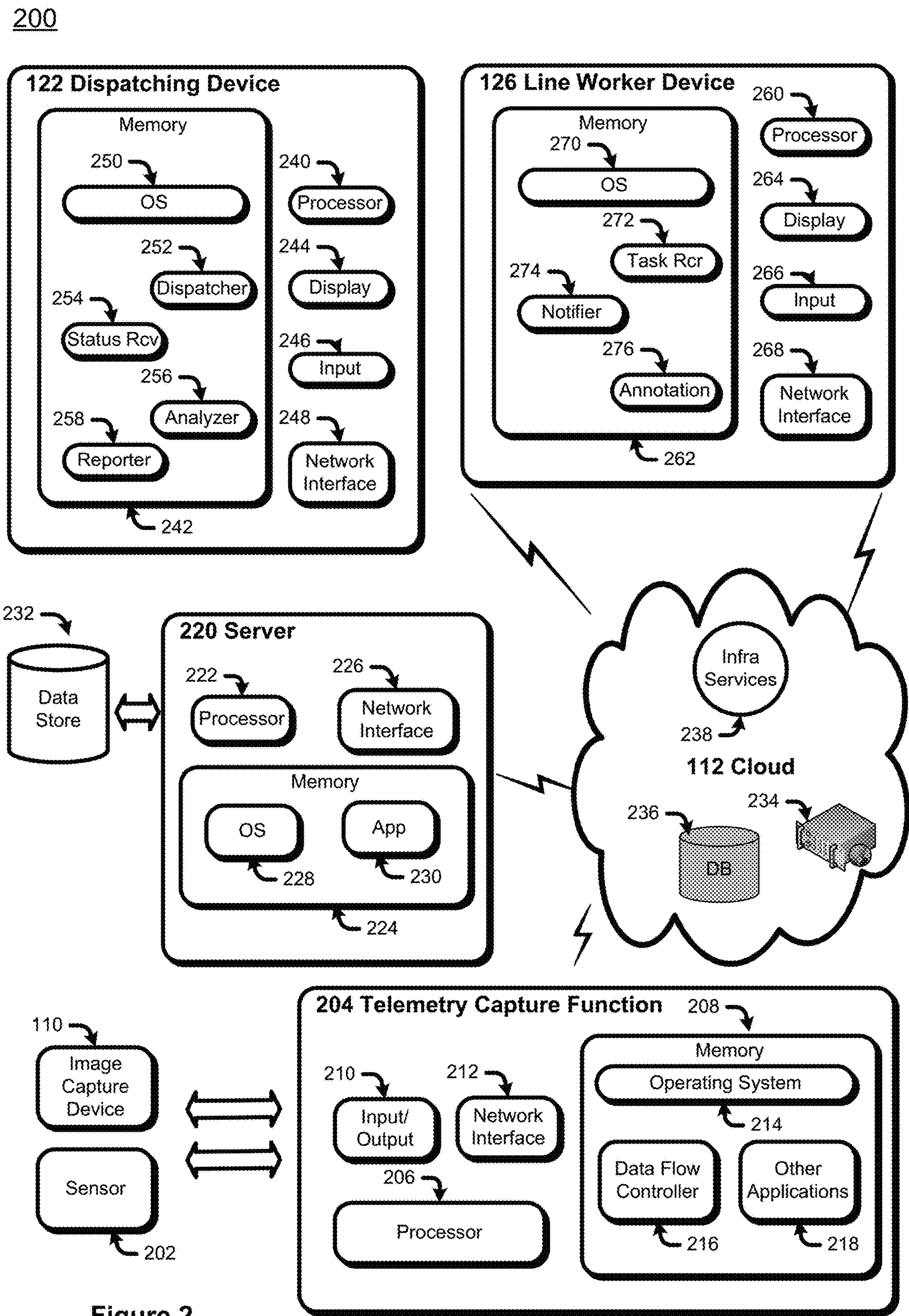


Figure 2

300

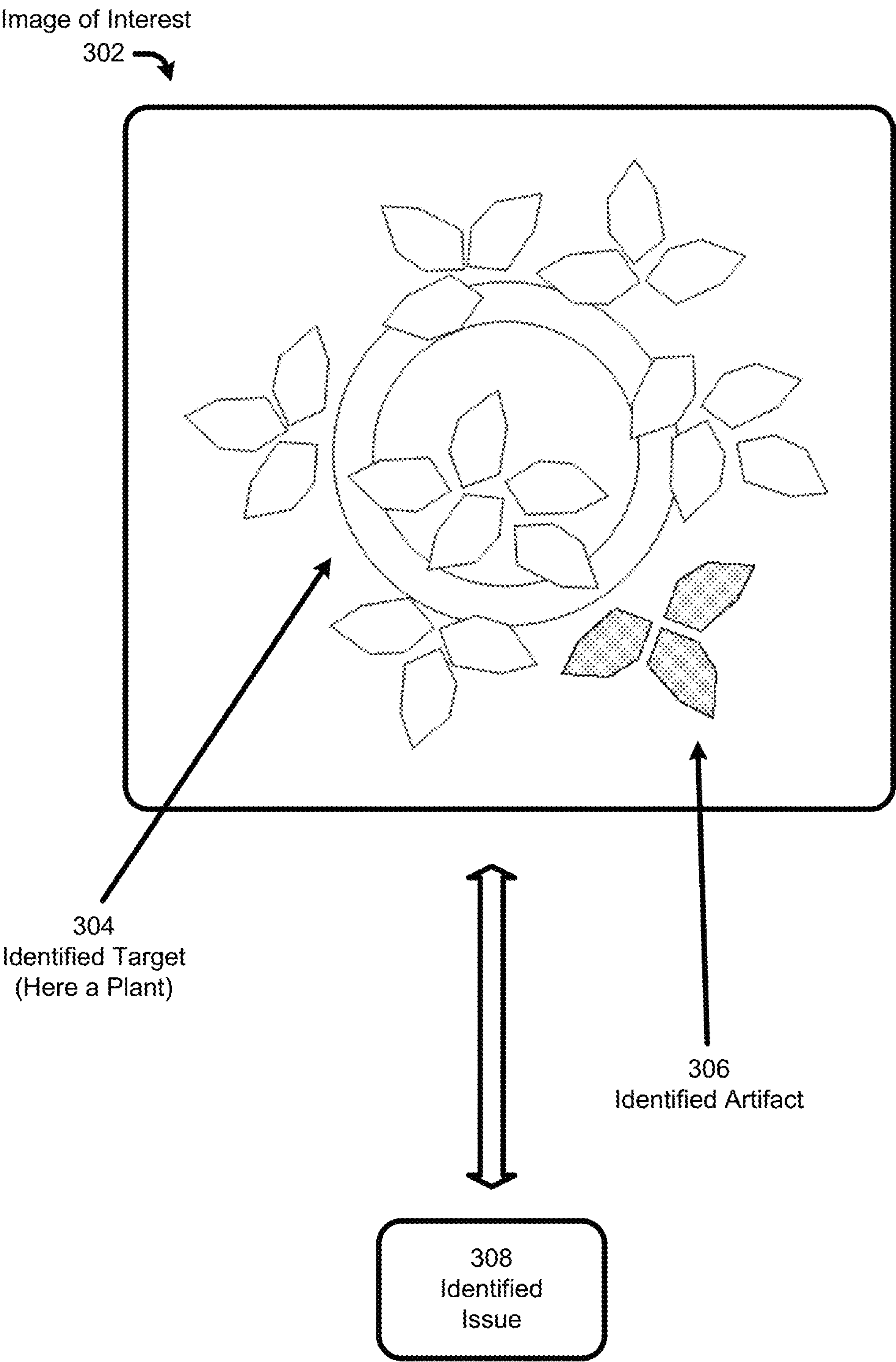


Figure 3

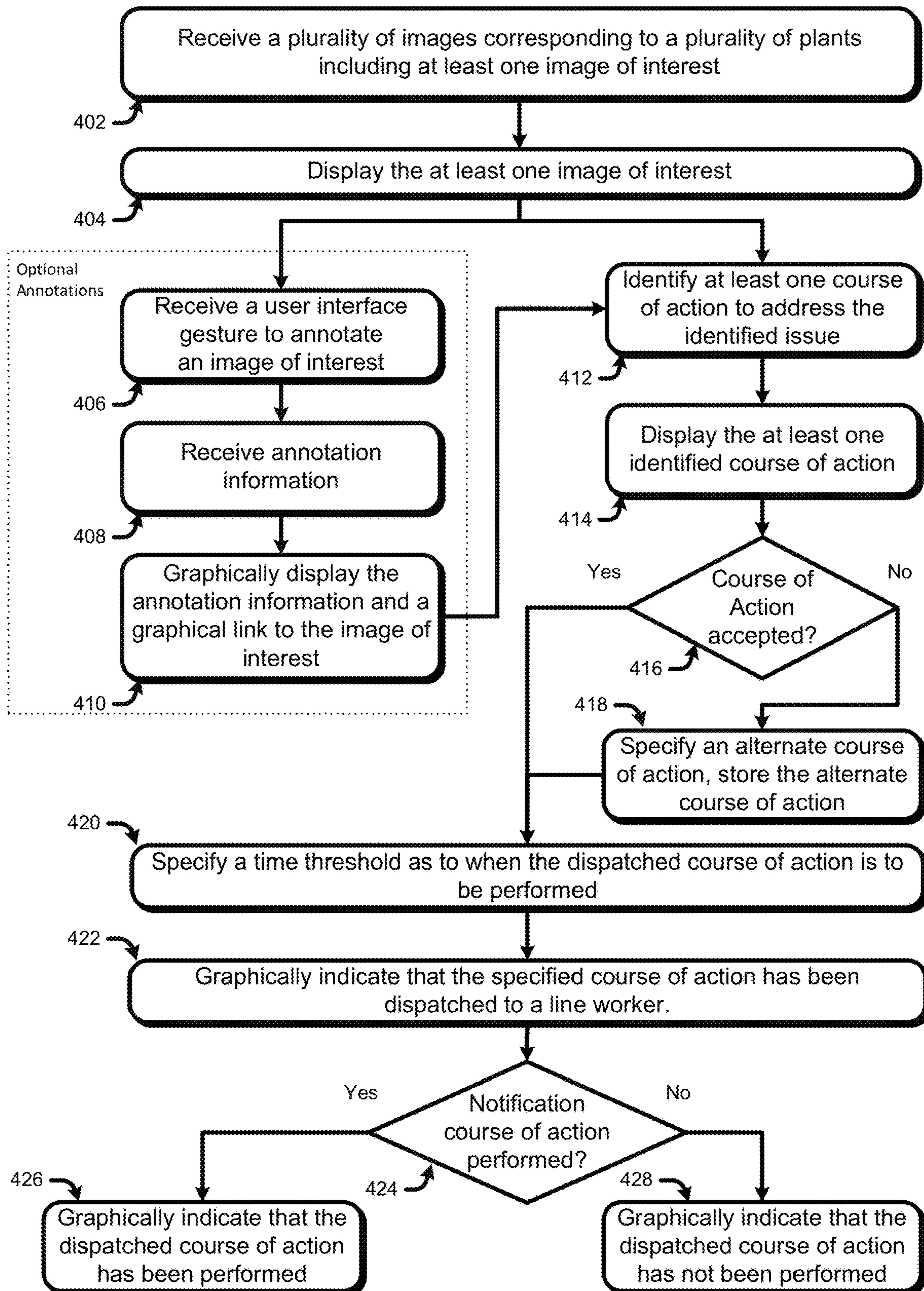
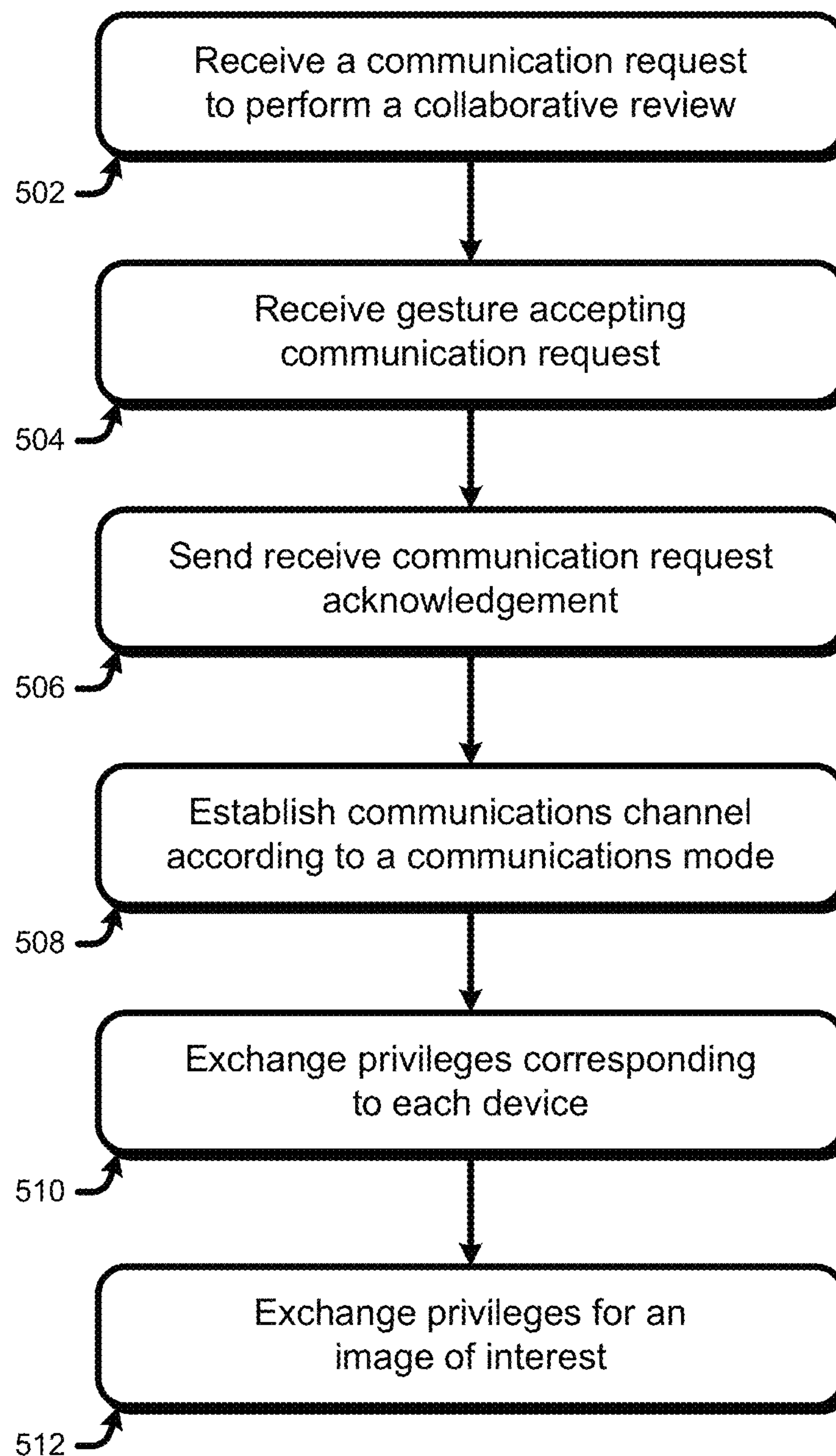
400

Figure 4

500**Figure 5**

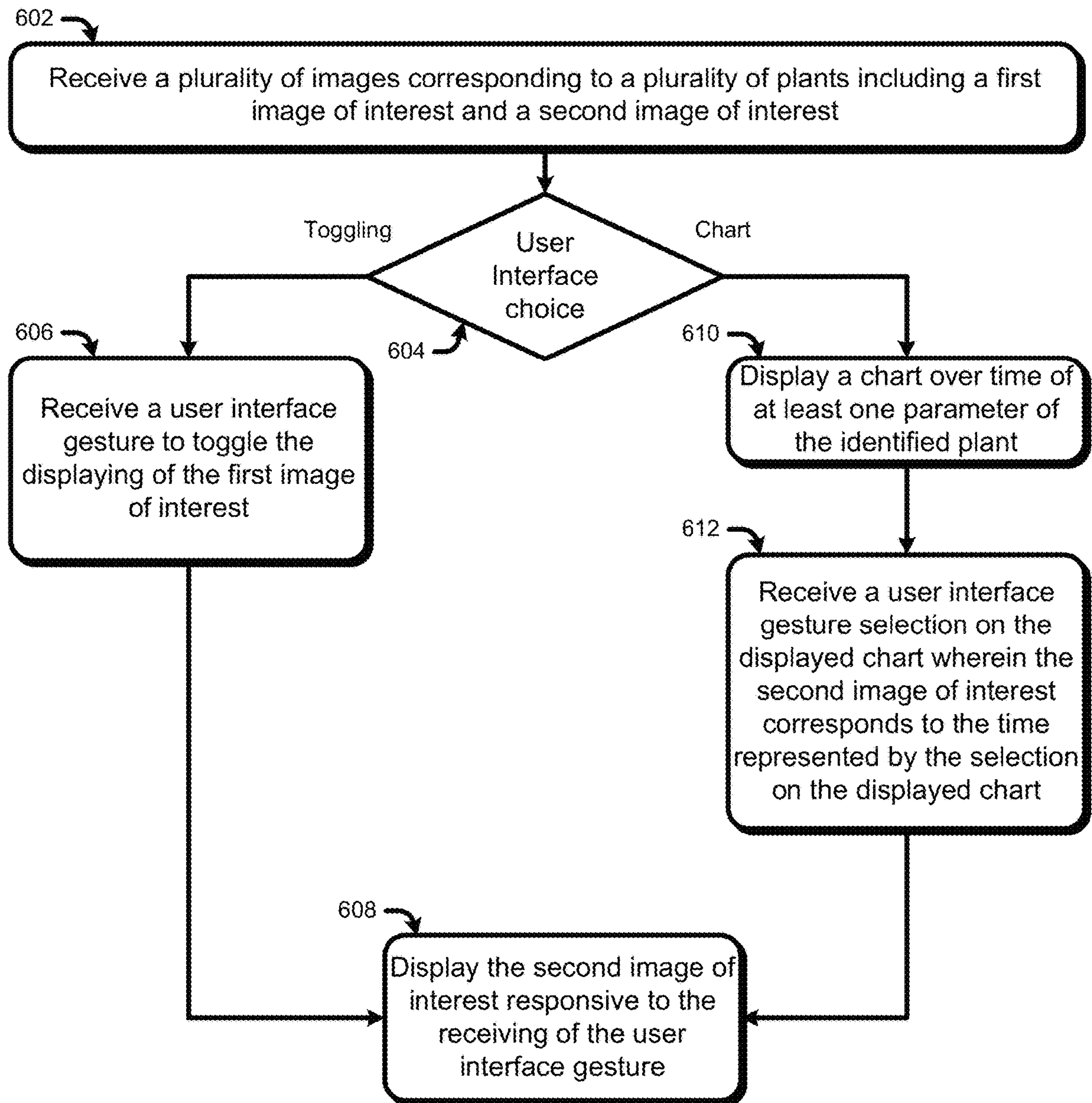
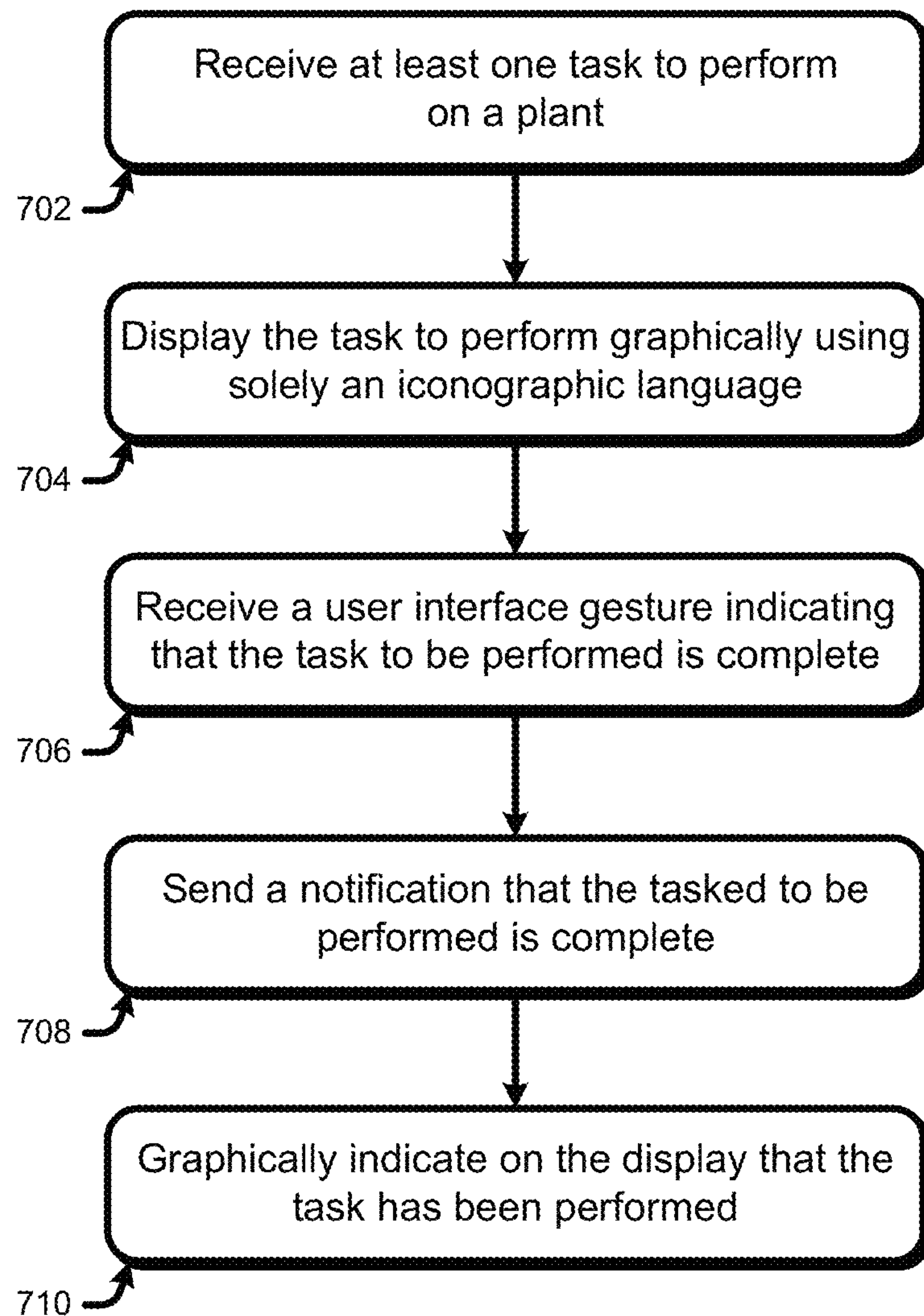
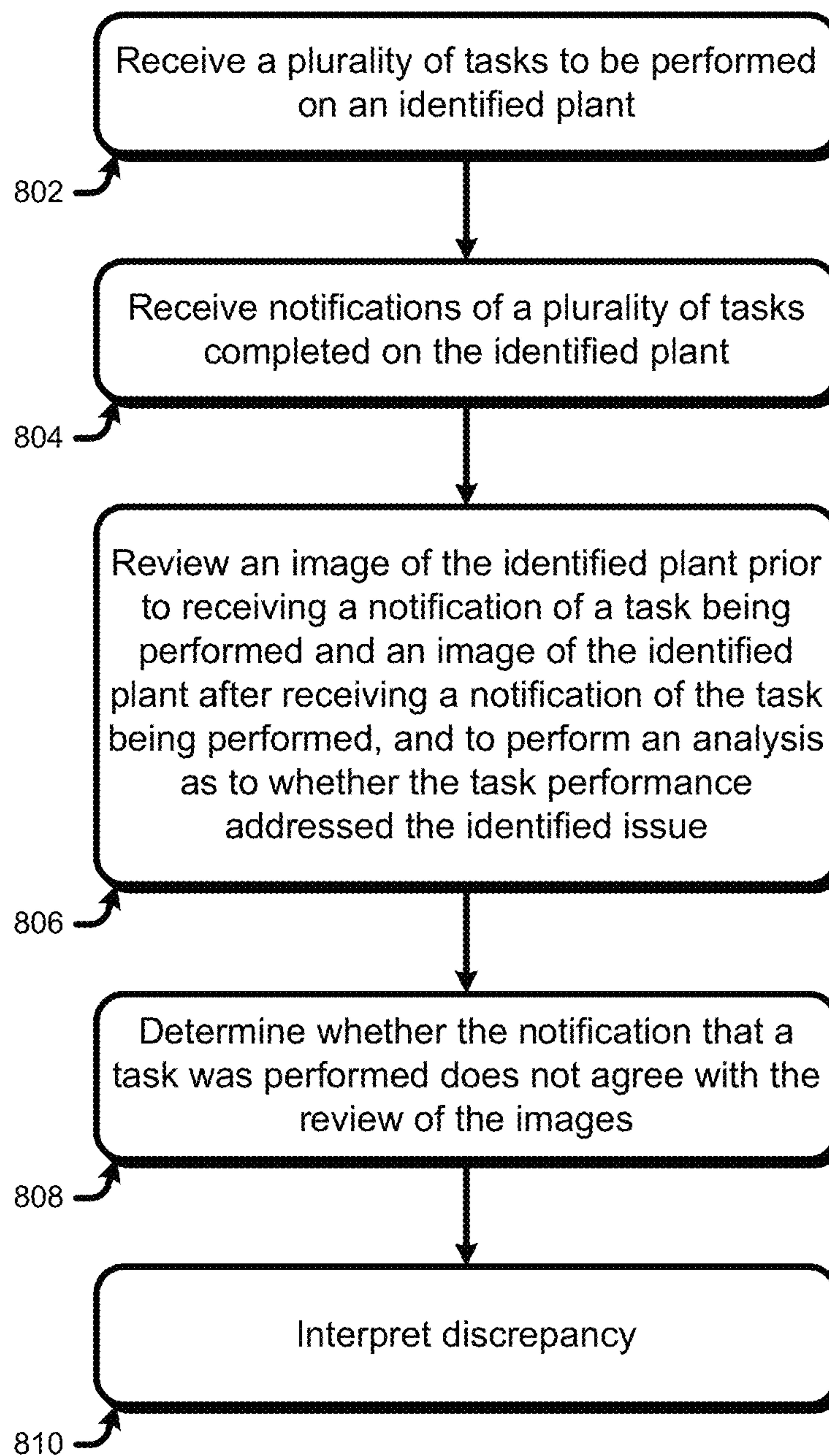
600

Figure 6

700**Figure 7**

800**Figure 8**

HORTICULTURAL CARE TRACKING, VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of application of U.S. Utility patent application Ser. No. 15/271,569, filed on Sep. 21, 2016, entitled, “Hi-Fidelity Computer Object Recognition Driven Horticultural Feedback Loop,” which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference.”

BACKGROUND

A horticultural operation generally includes planting, cultivation and the harvesting of plants. Large scale horticultural operations may include multiple grow operations in multiple locations with staff with widely varying capabilities. A master grower, responsible for a large scale horticultural operation, is faced with many challenges to collect actionable information about plants and grow operations in his or her care, to identify issues, to identify remedial courses of action, and to dispatch those courses of action to workers. In other words, a master grower is responsible for implementing and executing a horticultural feedback loop—the monitoring and remediation of a horticultural operation.

One challenge is to collect and share information in a timely and effective fashion. Present operations are generally manual, inconsistent, and slow to collect let alone aggregate in a fashion conducive for developing a remedial course of action. Even if a course of action is developed, dispatching those course of actions to workers with widely differing capabilities present additional challenges.

Central to the concept of a feedback loop, including a horticultural feedback loop, is the ability to not only track remedial courses of action but also to verify that a course of action has been properly performed and to determine the efficacy of that course of action. Accordingly, there are many challenges to implement a true horticultural operation feedback loop.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The Detailed Description is set forth with reference to the accompanying figures.

FIG. 1 is a top level context diagram for horticultural care tracking, validation and verification.

FIG. 2 is an architectural diagram of an exemplary hardware, software and communications environment for horticultural care tracking, validation and verification.

FIG. 3 is an exemplary image of interest for horticultural care tracking, validation and verification.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart of an exemplary issue identification and dispatching process for horticultural care tracking, validation and verification.

FIG. 5 is a flow chart of an exemplary collaborative process for horticultural care tracking.

FIG. 6 is a flow chart of an exemplary display patterns of multiple images during horticultural care tracking.

FIG. 7 is a flow chart of an exemplary client side task management process for horticultural care tracking.

FIG. 8 is a flow chart of an exemplary validation and verification process for horticultural care tracking.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Context of Horticultural Care Tracking, Validation and Verification

Overview

Modern horticultural operations are potentially far flung and heterogeneous operations. FIG. 1, is a context diagram

100 of an exemplary horticultural operation 102 instrumentation for automated informational and operational feedback. With this instrumentation and other disclosed infrastructure, horticultural care tracking, validation and verification is enabled.

A horticultural operation 102 may have several locations. For example, there may be several greenhouses illustrated as greenhouse A 104(a) and greenhouse B 104(b). Note that the greenhouses need not be physically proximate to each other. In fact, the greenhouses may be many miles away. They are related in that they are under the responsibility of the horticultural operation 102. For example, they may be owned by the same company. Also note that greenhouses 104 need not actually be greenhouses, but may also be a location where plants are grown, for example an open field or a hydroponic operation.

A greenhouse 104 may have multiple grow operations 106(a), 106(b) and 106(c). Although grow operations 106 are generally in the same location, a grow operation 106 may be a logical construct. For example, in the FIG. 1, grow operation A 106(a) is sited entirely within greenhouse A 104(a) and grow operation C 106(c) is sited entirely within greenhouse B 104(b). However, grow operation B 106(b) is partially sited within greenhouse A 104(a) and partially sited within greenhouse B 104(b). For example, grow operation B 106(b) may be a special set of plants grown under the same purchase order, and accordingly a company may seek to track those plants together under the same grow operation 106.

Each grow operation 106, may have one or more plants 108 under care. As shown in FIG. 1, three types of plants 108 are illustrated, plant X, plant Y and plant Z. Notwithstanding FIG. 1, A grow operation 106 comprise only one type of plant or alternatively multiple types of plants.

As part of instrumentation, each plant 108, or substantially each plant 108 may have its own image capture device 110 (abbreviated “ICD” in FIG. 1). An image capture device may be a digital video camera or alternatively a digital still camera configured to capture images periodically. Each image capture device 110 has the capability of uploading captured images either directly to a server, for example in the internet/cloud 112, or via an intermediate server (not shown). The image capture device 110 may be part of a larger suite of sensors (not shown) networked to a data capture function (not shown) which upload plant, telemetry, media and other data to an image processing server 114 in the internet/cloud 112. A workflow server 116 handles the coordination of information to different servers and users. The image capture device 110, internet/cloud 112, image processing server 114, workflow server 116, data capture function, and suite of sensors are described in further detail with respect to FIG. 2.

Once plant, telemetry, media and other data from the image capture devices 110 and other sensors are uploaded to the image processing server 114, the information may be analyzed. After analysis, the images, other images, and results of the analysis may be made available via the workflow server 116, to administrative personnel including a master grower 118, responsible for the entire horticultural operation 102, or a grower 120, responsible for a subset of the grow operations 106 and reporting to the master grower. Administrative personnel 118 and 120 generally are responsible for reviewing the state of plants within the horticultural operation 102, identifying issues and directing remedial courses of action to address those identified issues.

To aid administrative personnel 118 and 120, the image processing server 114 may perform image analysis to auto-

matically detect issues in plants. Alternatively, the workflow server **116** make plant images available to administrative personnel **118** and **120** on demand. Information is provided from the workflow server **116** to administrative personnel **118** and **120** via a dispatching device **122**. The dispatching device **122** is generally a mobile device and is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 2.

Additionally, line workers **124** may also have worker devices **126**. The workflow server **116** provides telemetry, media, and other information such as workflow information to the line workers **124** via the worker devices **126**. The worker device **126** is generally a mobile device and is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 2.

In one embodiment of workflow, the workflow server **116** provides telemetry, media and other information to a dispatching device **122**. Information may be a notification **128**. Notifications **128** generally are small messages that indicate that there is an issue, or that an event has occurred. A notification **128** may include related telemetry and/or media. Provision of related telemetry and/or media is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 4.

An administrative person **118** and **120** may then review the telemetry, media and other information on the dispatching device **122**. In some cases notification **128** is an indication of an issue in a plant, as determined by analysis performed by the image processing server **114**. In other cases, an issue is identified by an administrative person **118** and **120** reviewing telemetry, media and other information on the dispatching device **122**. Upon the administrative person **118** and **120** selecting or specifying a remedial course of action to address the identified issue, the dispatching device **122** sends a dispatch **130** to the workflow server **116** to instruct a line worker **124** as selected by the workflow server **116**, to perform the remedial course of action.

The notifications **128** may be made to a line worker **124** via an iconographic language. In some cases, line workers **124** may have a different primary language than the administrative personnel **118** and **120** or may have different educational levels. By using an iconographic language for dispatches, the iconographic language provides lingua franca to effectively bridge any language and/or educational divides. The iconographic language is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 7.

The dispatch **130** is then forwarded to the line worker **124** via the line worker's worker device **126**. The line worker **124** then performs the course of action in the dispatch **130** and may send a notification **128** indicating completion. In some cases, the line worker **124** may also provide some annotations **132** to associate with the notification **128** indicating completion, which the workflow server **116** may then make available to the administrative personnel **118** and **120** to review on a dispatching device **122**.

In some cases, administrative personnel **118** and **120** may identify issues by reviewing telemetry, media and other information on the dispatching device **122**. Before committing to a remedial course of action, an administrative person **118** and **120** may seek to collaborate with another administrative person **118** and **120**. Accordingly, the dispatching devices **122** enable collaborative viewing, communication and commenting by remote administrative personnel **118** and **120**. Collaborative viewing is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 4.

In this way, FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary complete horticultural feedback loop, with integrated automated diagnoses and analysis, as well as independent analysis by administrative workers **118** and **120**, and with communication with line workers **124** via an iconographic language.

Exemplary Hardware, Software and Communications Environment

Prior to disclosing horticultural care tracking, validation and verification and related techniques, an exemplary hardware, software and communications environment is disclosed. FIG. 2 illustrates several possible embodiments of a hardware, software and communications environment **200** for horticultural care tracking, validation and verification related techniques.

Telemetry Capture

Images are captured via an image capture device **110**. As described above, the image capture device **110** may be a digital video camera or a digital still camera configured to capture images periodically and/or on demand. Because of the automated nature of digital video and/or digital still cameras, it is possible to economically deploy image capture devices **110** on a per plant or substantially per plant basis.

Generally an image capture device **110** may take visible light spectra pictures, but may also extend to non-visible spectra such as infrared and ultraviolet. The image capture device **110** may have an on board application programming interface (API) enabling programmatic control. Alternatively the image capture device **110** may be networked thereby enabling remote control.

Not all telemetry collected is image based. In addition to an image capture device **110**, sensors **202** may collect telemetry on a per plant or substantially per plant basis. Any sensor **202** that may be connected to a standard computer input/output interface (described below) may be added. Without limitation, sensors **202** may include light meters, water meters, potential of hydrogen (pH) acid/alkali meters, and the like.

Some telemetry from sensors **202** will be the sensor readings themselves. Some telemetry may be calculated from sensor **202** measurements. For example, a light meter may measure light intensity for that moment of time. However, an extrapolation calculation may estimate the daily light integral, which is the total light applied to a plant over a given time period (in this case a day).

Other telemetry from different sensors **202** may be combined. For example, a light meter may provide a measurement of the amount of light over time and an oxygen sensor may measure amount of O₂ generated by a plant over time. From these two measurements, the photosynthetic efficiency measurements, such as the relative photosynthesis index may be calculated.

Telemetry from sensors **202** may be combined with outside information. For example, a sensor **202** providing telemetry for the amount of vapor in the air, may be combined with the water saturation point, to calculate the vapor pressure deficit. The vapor pressure deficit is the difference between the amount of water in the air and the amount of water the air can hold if saturated.

Control functions for telemetry capture may be in a separate telemetry capture function **204**. The telemetry capture function **204** may incorporate the image capture device **110** and may be part of a larger integrated device, such as a lumière feedback device. Indeed, the image capture function **204** may be part of a lumière feedback device itself.

Hardware for Telemetry Capture Control Function

The telemetry capture control function **204** is generally hosted on a computing device. Exemplary computing devices include without limitation personal computers, laptops, embedded devices, tablet computers, smart phones, and virtual machines. In many cases, computing devices are to be networked.

5

The computing device for the telemetry capture control function **204** may have a processor **206** and a memory **208**. The processor **206** may be a central processing unit, a repurposed graphical processing unit, and/or a dedicated controller such as a microcontroller. The computing device for the telemetry capture control function **204** may further include an input/output (I/O) interface **210**, and/or a network interface **212**. The I/O interface **210** may be any controller card, such as an universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter (UART) used in conjunction with a standard I/O interface protocol such as RS-232 and/or Universal Serial Bus (USB). The network interface **212**, may potentially work in concert with the I/O interface **210** and may be a network interface card supporting Ethernet and/or Wi-Fi and/or any number of other physical and/or datalink protocols. Accordingly, sensors **202** may interface with the telemetry capture function **204** via a connected port, serial or parallel, and/or via networking.

Memory **208** is any computer-readable media which may store several software components including an operating system **214** and software components such as an data flow controller **216** and/or other applications **218**. In general, a software component is a set of computer executable instructions stored together as a discrete whole. Examples of software components include binary executables such as static libraries, dynamically linked libraries, and executable programs. Other examples of software components include interpreted executables that are executed on a run time such as servlets, applets, p-Code binaries, and Java binaries. Software components may run in kernel mode and/or user mode.

Computer-readable media includes, at least, two types of computer-readable media, namely computer storage media and communications media. Computer storage media includes volatile and non-volatile, removable and non-removable media implemented in any method or technology for storage of information such as computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data. Computer storage media includes, but is not limited to, RAM, ROM, EEPROM, flash memory or other memory technology, CD-ROM, digital versatile disks (DVD) or other optical storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other non-transmission medium that can be used to store information for access by a computing device. In contrast, communication media may embody computer readable instructions, data structures, program modules, or other data in a modulated data signal, such as a carrier wave, or other transmission mechanism. As defined herein, computer storage media does not include communication media.

Data Flow

The data flow controller **216** is a software component responsible for managing the capture of telemetry, receiving images from the image capture device **110** (if not integrated with the telemetry capture function **204**) and sensor data streams from sensors **202**, the local management of received images and data, and potentially the transmission of received images and data off the telemetry capture function **204** over a network.

Other applications **218** may be utilities to perform image and/or data processing, such as compression and/or encryption. Other utilities **218** may include functions to create data streams based on calculations from telemetry one or more sensors.

The data flow controller **216** may also manage the transmission of received images and data. Specifically, it may transmit an image or data to a known network location via

6

the network interface **212**. The known network locations may include a server **220** or an internet/cloud location **112**.

Upon transmission, the telemetry flow controller **216** may enlist in notifications to determine that the transmission was successful. The telemetry flow controller **216** may also transmit notifications to other device subscribing to its notifications indicating status of a transmission.

Servers

The telemetry capture function **204** may communicate to a server **220**. Example servers include the image processing server **114** and the workflow server **116**. The server **220** is any computing device that may participate in a network. The network may be, without limitation, a local area network ("LAN"), a virtual private network ("VPN"), a cellular network, or the Internet. The server **220** is analogous to the host computer for the telemetry capture function **220** described above. Specifically, it will include a processor **222**, a memory **224**, and a network interface **224**. In the memory will be an operating system **228** and software components **230** comprising applications. The server **220** may communicate with a data store **232** via a direct input/output connection via an input/output interface (not shown), or via a network connection. The data store **232** may be, without limitation, a file server itself, a network aware storage (NAS), or a database.

Two applications **230** on the server may be an image processing server **114**, and a workflow server **116**. An image processing server **114** is described in co-pending application Ser. No. 15/271,569, entitled "Hi Fidelity Computer Object Recognition Based Horticultural Feedback Loop," and is herein incorporated by reference. Workflow in the workflow server **116** is described in greater detail with respect to FIG. 4.

Dispatching Device

A dispatching device **122** is any computing device that can participate on a network. Generally a dispatching device **122** is a mobile device such as a laptop, a tablet computer and/or a cell phone. As with any computing device, a dispatching device **122** will have a processor **240** and a memory **242** with analogous characteristics to the host computer for the telemetry capture function **220** as described above. The dispatching device **122** may include a display **244** to display output and an input **246** to receive user input. In some embodiments, the display **244** and the input **246** may be integrated together, for example like a touch screen in a tablet computer or smart phone. Note also that a laptop may also have a touchscreen as well as a keyboard for input thereby providing multiple inputs **246**. To participate on a network, the dispatching device **122** will have a network interface **248**, analogous to the network interface **212** described above.

In the dispatching device **122** memory **242** is an operating system **250**, and a number of application components to support dispatch device functions. Those components may include a dispatcher software component **252**, a status receiver software component **254**, an analyzer software component **256** and a reporter software component **258**.

The dispatching device **122** provides the software for an administrative person **118** and **120** to initiate a feedback loop. Specifically, the dispatcher software component **252** is used to dispatch remedial courses of action, and the status receiver software component **254** is used to receive status updates on the dispatched remedial courses of action. The operation of the dispatcher software component **252** and the status receiver software component **254** is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 4.

The dispatching device **122** also provides the software for an administrative person **118** and **120** to analyze and diagnose potential issues in plants and horticultural operations in general. Accordingly, the analyzer software component **256** may facilitate analysis on images of interest, including performing static analysis and sequential analysis. The reporter software component **258** may report issues to bring to the attention of an administrative person **118** and **120**. Such reporting may be in the form of providing queries on notifications and premade reports. Static analysis and sequential analysis is described in co-pending application Ser. No. 15/271,569, entitled "Hi Fidelity Computer Object Recognition Based Horticultural Feedback Loop," and is herein incorporated by reference. Analysis may also include review of images of interest described below with respect to FIG. 6. Example reporting is described in further detail below with respect to FIG. 8.

Line Worker Device

A line worker device **126** is any computing device that can participate on a network. Generally a dispatching device **126** is a mobile device such as a laptop, a tablet computer and/or a cell phone. As with any computing device, a dispatching device **126** will have a processor **260** and a memory **262** with analogous characteristics to the host computer for the telemetry capture function **220** as described above. The line worker device **126** may include a display **264** to display output and an input **266** to receive user input. In some embodiments, the display **264** and the input **266** may be integrated together, for example like a touch screen in a tablet computer or smart phone. Note also that a laptop may also have a touchscreen as well as a keyboard for input thereby providing multiple inputs **266**. To participate on a network, the line worker device **126** will have a network interface **268**, analogous to the network interface **212** described above.

In the line worker device **126** memory **262** is an operating system **272**, and a number of application components to support line worker functions. Those components may include a task receiver software component **272**, a notifier software component **274** and an annotation software component **274**.

The line worker device **126** is to include software to enable line workers **242** to receive remedial course of action, and to provide feedback. The feedback is then sent via the line worker device **126** to the workflow server **116** for future distribution to administrative workers **118** and **120**.

The task receiver software component **272** receives dispatches **130** from administrative personnel **118** and **120** and notifications **128** from the workflow server. Notifications **128** and dispatches **130** are then queued by the task receiver software component **272**. The line worker indicates on the line worker device **126** when a task is complete, or otherwise provides status. The notifier software component **274** manages the transmission of task status to the workflow server **116**. In some cases, the line worker may provide textual, image, and other information about the task. The line worker may annotated the task or alternatively an image of interest associated with a task with the annotation software component **276**. Workflow for the line worker **124** and the line worker device **126** is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 7.

Image of Interest

Prior to discussing the operational flow of horticultural care tracking validation and verification, it is useful to describe the notion of an image of interest. FIG. 3 is a diagram **300** of an image of interest **302**. Specifically, an image of interest **302** is not merely an image, but is an image

with an identified target **304** usually a plant, an identified artifact **306** of the target, and potentially associated with an identified issue record **308**.

A target **304** in the image of interest **302** is the subject of the image. When an image **302** is captured by an image capture device **110**, the image capture device **110** is targeting a real world object. The image **302** will have portions (e.g. pixels) capturing the subject of the image, and the image **302** will have portions capturing the background and/environment surrounding the subject of the image and other items that are not the subject of the image. The target **304** in the image of the interest **302** are the portions of the image **302** that capture the subject of the image.

When separating the target **304** in the image of interest **302** from the rest of the image, typically image segmentation techniques are applied by the workflow server **116** or other servers. Generally the portion of the image **302** relating to the target **304** will be subdivided into different image segments. Accordingly, in a horticultural operation, the plant/target **304** in an image **302** will itself be segmented. Generally each segment will correspond to a portion of the plant **304**. For example, individual leaves, flower petals, stems and branches may be discerned from individual image segments. Each image segment corresponding to a feature in a target is an artifact. Accordingly, an image of interest **302** not only contains a target **304**, but also can subdivide out artifacts **306**, i.e. image segments corresponding to target features.

Images processed by the telemetry capture function **204** and the workflow server **116** in a horticultural information will almost always contain a target **304**, generally a plant. What makes an image an image of interest **302** is that the image is a candidate for the workflow server **116** to bring to the interest of an administrative person **118** and **120** via a dispatching device **122**. This is accomplished by making an image of interest **302** capable of association with an issue **308**. Note that an image may be an image of interest **302**, but will not yet have been associated with an issue. Rather an image of interest **302** will have the potential to be associated with an issue record **308** in a persistent fashion. This may be accomplished in several ways. Images **302** may be stored in a relational database in an image table and issue records **308** may be stored in an issue table. A cross-reference table relating images to issues would then store associations of images to issues. Alternatively, an image **302** may store a pointer to an issue record **308** as part of the image's container.

An issue record **308** is any representation, usually in text, that describes an anomaly in the target/plant **302**. An issue record **308** may also include information about the likely severity of the issue, thereby aiding in ranking issues. An issue record may also include annotation information, provided by administrative personnel **118** and **120** and/or line workers **124**. Alternatively, annotations may be stored separately, but associated with the image **302** and/or issue record **308**. As with the issue record **308** itself, an association of an annotation may be via a cross-reference table or a pointer as described above.

The workflow server **116** may create an issue record **308** automatically by performing image processing on the image **302**. Alternatively, an administrative person **118** and **120** may browse images **302** and create an issue record **308** via the dispatching device **122**. When an issue record **308** is created, it is associated by the workflow server **116** with the image **302**.

In addition to identifying issues, the workflow server **116** may also store a table of remediation courses of action

associated with issues. In this way, where an issue record **308** is associated with an image **302**, the issue record **308** may be used to query the workflow server for at least one remediation course of action.

Upon the association of an issue record **308** with an image **302**, the workflow server **116** may send a notification **128** to the dispatching device **122**, or multiple administrative persons **118** and **120**. In this way, an image of interest **302** contains image segments comprising the target/plant **304** and at least one artifact **306**, and may be associated with an issue record **308** enabling the workflow server **116** to trigger notifications about the issue **308**.

Issue Identification and Remediation Course of Action Dispatching

In a horticultural feedback loop, issues may be identified from many sources including line workers **124**, the workflow server **116** and its automation, and administrative personnel **118** and **120**. Suggested remediation courses of action may also come from many sources. However, the decision whether to execute on a remediation course of action generally is done by an administrative person **118** and **120**. This process may be done from a dispatching device **122**. FIG. 4 is a flow chart **400** of an exemplary process to identify issues and dispatch remediation courses of action.

In block **402**, a dispatching device **122** receives a plurality of images of interest. Per the discussion with respect to FIG. 3, an image of interest **302** in a horticultural feedback loop includes a plant **304** and an artifact of the plant **306**. An image of interest **302** may be associated with an issue record **308** as well.

In block **404**, the dispatching device **122** may display at least one of the received images. The dispatching device **122** may select an image to display based on a ranking of issues associated with the received images. Images **302** that are associated with issue records **308** may be ranked by severity of issue. Ranking issue records by priority and/or severity is described with respect to FIG. 3. In some cases, a user may browse through multiple images prior to selection, or may look at images in sequence. Various user interface patterns in reviewing multiple images is described in further detail with respect to FIG. 6.

Alternatively, the dispatching device **122** may select an image to display based on an ordering by time or other grouping or an image to be displayed may be selected from a user query.

A user may desire to add information to an image. Such information is called an annotation. Annotations may simply be markers such as “pin drop” where a marker is placed on an image to enable finding the image again quickly. Other annotations may be graphical marks on the image, such as circling artifacts or adding notes. Yet other annotations may be text commentary. Annotation data may be stored as associated with an image or with an issue. This association is described with respect to FIG. 3.

Annotations are optional, but in block **406**, the user may indicate a desire to add an annotation by making a user interface gesture to select an image. User interface gestures are acts that trigger events in software to indicate input. For a tablet computer, a tap on the image constitutes one possible user interface gesture. For a laptop with a graphical user interface, a mouse click on an image may constitute a possible user interface gesture.

Once an image is selected with a user interface gesture, a user may enter the annotation information **408**. Generally, as per block **410**, the annotation information is displayed either while the annotation information is entered, or soon there-

after. At this point the annotation information is associated and stored with the relevant issue and/or image.

Displayed images may also display issues associated with the image. In block **412**, an issue that has been identified, and is associated with the image may be displayed. The workflow server **116** stores remediation courses of action for issues. A remediation course of action may comprise one or more tasks. For a particular issue record **308** associated with an image **302**, the workflow server **116** may be queried for the associated remediation courses of action. The association of remediation courses of action to issues is described with respect to FIG. 3. One, some, or all remediation courses of action, or their constituent tasks, may then be retrieved and displayed on the dispatching device **122**.

At this point, an image with a plant has been selected, where the image is displayed along with a present issue under consideration. In block **416**, the user may then make a user interface gesture to either select a remediation course of action associated with the present issue or in block **418** may specify an alternative course of action. Where an alternative course of action is specified, the alternative may be stored with the working server, and associated with the present issue. In this way, the alternative may be provided for images with the same issue. Over time, an administrator may update the list of remediation courses of action as stored in the workflow server **116**.

Now by virtue of selecting an image, a plant and a present issue have been selected and a remediation course of action has been specified. The dispatching device **122** will use the dispatching software component **252** to dispatch the specified remediation course of action. To do so, the user may specify a deadline. Specifically, in block **420**, by specifying a time threshold to the dispatching software component **252** for when the remediation course of action is to be performed. Once a deadline is specified, the user may make a user interface gesture for the dispatching software component **252** to dispatch the remediation course of action to the workflow server **116**. The workflow server **116** will then identify candidate line workers **124** associated with the selected plant in the selected image and with matching qualifications to perform the dispatched remediation course of action. Where there are multiple candidate line workers **124** to perform the remediation course of action, the workflow server will schedule the remediation course of action to the first available worker. In block **422**, once the workflow server **116** dispatches the remediation course of action, the dispatching device **122** may graphically indicate a successful dispatch.

As time passes, line workers **124** will perform tasks and send notifications as to whether the work has been performed. The workflow server **116** will forward those notifications to the status receiver software component **254** in the dispatching device **122**. The status receiver software component is a notifications subscriber. Whenever a remediation course of action is dispatched, by the dispatching software component **252**, the status receiver software component **254** notifies the workflow server **116** that it is to subscribe to all notifications associated with that dispatch.

As time passes, the workflow server **116** then sends notifications back to the status receiver software component **254**. Some notifications are that the task was completed. Other notifications is that the task in progress but there was a complication. If, per block **424**, such a notification arrives, per block **426** the dispatching device **122** will graphically indicate that the dispatched course of action was performed. This may be by removing the dispatched course of action

11

from a list, adding a checked mark icon to the course of action, or some other graphical indicia.

Dispatched courses of action are associated with deadlines. As time passes, when the specified time arrives, per block 428, any courses of action not performed may be reported to a user. In this way, the user may follow-up if needed.

Accordingly, the workflow server 116 provide images to a dispatching device 122, and display at least one image. The user may select an image, and with it a plant and an associated issue. The associated issue may be used to retrieve remedial courses of action from the workflow server 116. The user may then select a remedial course of action or specify an alternative for dispatch. The course of action is dispatched via a dispatcher software component 252, and notifications about the dispatch are received with a status receiver software component 254, thereby completing the horticultural feedback loop.

Collaboration

Large scale horticultural operations may be spread over geographically distant greenhouses 104. Growers 120 and master growers 118 may be geographically separated. The dispatching devices 122 are configured to facilitate remote collaboration.

Collaboration may have a communications mode, which is the type of communication. Common communications modes are voice, video and text.

Collaboration may be in different degrees. A full screen may be shared or only part of a screen may be shared. Collaboration may be assymetric where only one user has control or symmetric where both users have equal control. This generally is implemented by sharing privileges on the two collaborating dispatching devices 122 as described below.

FIG. 5, is a flow chart 500 of an example initiation of a collaboration session.

In block 502, a dispatching device 122 receives a notification for a request to communicate. The notification contains the identity of the requestor and potentially the network address of the requestor's dispatching device 122. The notification will also indicate the mode of communications such as video conference, voice, screen sharing as enumerated above.

In block 504, the receiving user may make a user interface gesture on his or her dispatching device 122 to accept the communications request. Alternatively the user may cancel or dismiss the request. If the communications request is communicated, the mode of communications is established. In either case, in block 506, the communications request reply is sent.

If the communications request is accepted, the dispatching device 122 performs a communications channel handshake with a communications server, either in the workflow server 116 or connected to the workflow server 116. In this way, per block 508, a communications channel is established. The communications server matches the mode of communication e.g. voice, video, or text.

Once the communications channel and a communications mode is established, collaboration privileges are exchanged in block 510. Privileges for a display may be set to not be shared, to be partially shared, or to be completely shared. Privileges for input may be to allow the other user to control the screen, and to enter annotations. Where privileges for both users are the same, the privileges exchanged are symmetric. Otherwise, the privileges are asymmetric.

For horticultural feedback, privileges may be assigned to a shared image of interest. The privileges set may be to

12

annotate the image, to associate an image with an issue, and to dispatch a remedial course of action. Privileges specific to an image of interest are exchanged in block 512.

After the communications channel for the selected communications mode is established, and privileges are exchanged, the collaboration communications may proceed. User Interface Patterns for Displaying Multiple Images

When the workflow server 116 sends images to a dispatching device 122 a user may desire to review multiple images in sequence. There are various user interface patterns involving multiple images. FIG. 6 is a flow chart 600 of some exemplary patterns.

In block 602, the dispatching device 122 receives several images of interest from the workflow server 116. The images are associated with a date time stamp, usually embedded in the image's file format or metadata. The dispatching device 122 may take at least two of the images, a first image with a first date time stamp and a second image with a second date time stamp. One of the images will usually, but not always be an image captured later in time than the other.

The dispatching device 122 may support multiple patterns to display the two images. One may be to show the images side by side. Another is to overlay the images and highlight differences. In block 604, the user selects, via a user interface gesture, which user interface pattern for the dispatching device to use.

By way of example, one pattern is to display one image and use a toggle to display the second image. In block 606, the user interface gesture is interpreted by the display device 122 as a request to toggle images. Accordingly, in block 608, the display device 122 will display the second image responsive to the toggle request.

By way of another example, in block 610, the user interface gesture is interpreted to display multiple images in the context of a chart over time. Specifically, a chart shows telemetry over time. Telemetry may include vapor pressure deficit, daily light integral and relative photosynthesis index. As the user selects a spot on the chart, per block 612, an image that most closely corresponds to the time of that spot is selected, and per block 608 is displayed. Telemetry values for that time may also be displayed. In this way, the image of the plant being measured by the telemetry is displayed along with the telemetry.

In general, different user interface patterns are supported by the dispatching device 122 to enable users to review multiple images.

Line Worker Device Horticultural Care Tracking

Thus far the description of the horticultural care feedback loop has been about the dispatching of remedial courses of action. Courses of action are dispatched by the workflow server 116 to line workers 124 via their line worker devices 126. FIG. 7 is a flow chart 700 of the operations from the perspective of the line work 124 and the line worker device 126.

As described with respect to FIG. 4, remedial courses of action may comprise multiple tasks. When a course of action is dispatched from a dispatching device 122, the course of action is sent to the workflow server 116. The workflow server 116 retrieves the tasks comprising the course of action. Those tasks are to be scheduled to at least one line worker 124. The workflow server 116 identifies line workers 124 are working on the plant associated with the course of action, and have the capabilities to perform the task. Where there are multiple candidate line workers 124, the workflow server 116 load balances work by giving the task to the first available line worker 124, or to the line worker 124 with the smallest workload. Where there are no qualified line work-

13

ers, the workflow server 116 will send a notification to the dispatching device 122 that initiated the course of action.

When a task is dispatched to a line worker 124, in block 702 the line worker's device 126 receives the task with the task receiver software component 272. The task receiver software component 272 then sorts the tasks by priority and per block 704 displays the queued tasks.

Often, line workers 124 have widely varying primary languages and educational skills. Accordingly, in block 704, the displayed queued tasks are shown via icons. An icon is a graphical representation or symbol. Here the icons displayed are symbols of known tasks, such as watering, pruning, increasing light, and harvesting. The set of icons, or symbols to indicate the various tasks is called an iconographic language. The iconographic language may include numbers and/or values. For example, an icon to water may be accompanied by an indication of the amount of water to use. However, because the tasks do not rely on a primary language, the iconographic language may provide a lingua franca between the administrative personnel 118 and 120 and the line workers 124.

The line workers 124 will then perform the queued tasks. As those tasks are completed, the line workers 124 may make a user interface gesture per block 706 to indicate that the task was performed. Upon receiving the gesture, the line worker device 126 will send a notification via the notifier software component 274 to the workflow server 116 that the task was performed. Generally the notification will include a date time stamp indicating when the task was reported as complete. This information will later be used during verification and validation as described with respect to FIG. 8.

Since the dispatching device 122 that dispatched the task enlisted in notifications relating to the course of action at time of dispatch, the dispatching device 122 may receive the notification that the task was complete.

In the meantime, per block 710, the line worker device 126 will graphically indicate that the task was performed. This may be by removing the task, changing the color, or adding a completeness icon such as a check box.

In some cases, the line worker 124 may be prevented from completing the task. In this event, the line worker may select an icon that corresponds to common impediments to completing a task. Examples may include insufficient fertilizer, power outage and the like. As with receiving tasks, the status indicators use solely an iconographic language. Upon receiving a user gesture selecting the icon, the line worker device 126 dispatches a notification corresponding to the selected icon via the notifier software component 274.

Some line workers 124 may desire to send a more complete explanation beyond the limitations of an iconographic language. In these circumstances, the line worker 124 may supplement the notification with text and/or media images via the annotation software component 274. The annotation software component provides a user interface to enter text messages and/or attach multimedia files, such as images. Annotations may be sent as part of notifications or may be sent separately. Where an annotation is sent without a notification, a generic notification will be generated by the workflow server 116 so that the dispatching device 122 may be notified of the annotation, and may receive the annotation.

Horticultural Reporting, Validation and Verification

Returning to the perspective of the administrative personnel 118 and 120, the dispatching device 122 has subscribed to notifications relating to any dispatched remedial courses of action. Specifically the status receiver software component 254 subscribes to notifications. So when a line worker

14

device 126 indicates that a task is complete, the workflow server 116 routes the notification to the dispatching device 122. However, having a task reported as performed is not the same as the task having been performed properly or completely. Accordingly, the dispatch device 122 supports validation and verification of tasks. FIG. 8 is a flow chart 800 of an exemplary process to do so.

In block 802, a dispatching device 122 receives a plurality of tasks to be performed for a particular plant. Generally this occurs when a user has the dispatching device 122 query the workflow server for all pending tasks for a specified plant. However, tasks may be queried from other criteria, such as by remedial course of action, by line worker, by grow operation and the like. In block 804, the workflow server 116 also provides the most recent notifications relating to those tasks.

To verify that a task was done or done properly, a user may have the dispatching device 122 request an image of the subject plant just before the task was reported as done and a second image of the subject plant just after the task was reported as done. In block 806, the images may be reviewed, for example via the patterns as described with respect to FIG. 6, and a user may determine whether the task was done properly, or if the task and/or remedial course of action was affected. With this information, a user may modify remedial courses of action, and may corrections if needed.

Block 806 need not be manual. For large horticultural operations, it is not practical for administrative personnel 118 and 120 to manually review all tasks. Accordingly, in block 806, a workflow server 116 may work with an image processing server 114 to compare the image prior to the task and the image after the task. If there are no noticeable differences, then either the task was not performed correctly, or was not performed at all. Alternatively, if the plants continue to display artifacts with issues, then the task was not performed or was not effective. In general trend analysis and sequential analysis may be used to determine the efficacy of dispatched tasks and/or courses of action. Sequential analysis is described in co-pending application Ser. No. 15/271,569, entitled "Hi Fidelity Computer Object Recognition Based Horticultural Feedback Loop," and is herein incorporated by reference.

In some cases, the user may detect fraudulent reporting. In extreme cases, there may be indications of theft. To detect these scenarios, in block 808, the workflow server 116 in conjunction work with the image processing server 114 may determine that the images do not agree with what was reported by the line workers 125. For example, the image processing server 114 may determine that the plant is no longer in the image, even though the plant is reported as healthy and in place. The workflow server 116 may then search other images for the plant, and if not found, in block 810 interpret the images as a stolen plant. In this circumstance, a notification of a stolen plant may be sent by the workflow server to the dispatching device 122.

Accordingly, the workflow server 116 has collected notifications about tasks and remedial courses of action. Not only are notifications provided to administrative personnel 118 and 120, the workflow server 116 in conjunction with the image processing server 114 may compare images proximate in time to tasks being performed, and may interpret the images for efficacy, proper performance of tasks, or in extreme cases theft. In this way, administrative personnel 118 and 120 may focus on the most impactful notifications in the horticultural feedback loop.

CONCLUSION

Although the subject matter has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological

15

acts, it is to be understood that the subject matter defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described above. Rather, the specific features and acts described above are disclosed as example forms of implementing the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method to evaluate detected anomalies of a plant, comprising:

under control of one or more processors:

receiving a plurality of images corresponding to a plurality of plants respectively, wherein at individual image of the plurality of images includes an identified plant and an identified artifact;

analyzing, via an image processing method, the individual image to generate an issue record associated with the identified plant, the issue record including an identified issue that corresponds to the identified artifact of the identified plant;

displaying the individual image along with the identified issue, wherein the identified issue is based on an analysis of the identified artifact;

identifying and dispatching a remedial course of action that is associated with the identified issue;

receiving, a notification that indicates a performance of the remedial course of action; and

retrieving, a first instance of the individual image at a point in time prior to the performance of the remedial course of action and a second instance of the individual image at a second point in time after the performance of the remedial course of action; and

dynamically verifying, via a general trend analysis method and a sequential analysis method, the performance of the remedial course of action based at least in part on the first instance of the individual image and the second instance of the individual image, wherein verifying the performance of the remedial course of action occurs without manual user input.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

displaying the remedial course of action;

receiving a selection of the remedial course of action; and graphically indicating that the remedial course of action has been dispatched to a line worker.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

determining that the performance of the remedial course of action was not effective;

specifying an alternate remedial course of action; storing the alternate remedial course of action; and graphically indicating that the alternate remedial course of action has been dispatched to a line worker.

4. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

graphically indicating that the remedial course of action has been performed.

5. The method of claim 2, further comprising:

specifying a time threshold as to when the remedial course of action is to be performed; and

determining that the remedial course of action has not been performed has not been received within the time threshold; and

graphically indicating an alter that the remedial course of action has not been performed.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving a user interface gesture selecting an image of interest, the image of interest including the identified plant or an image segment of the identified artifact; and displaying, responsive to the user interface gesture, an additional image related to the image of interest.

16

7. The method of claim 1, wherein displaying the individual image occurs on a local display and a remote display.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving, from a remote administrative personnel, a collaborative request to perform a collaborative review of the individual image along with the identified issue; and

initiating the collaborative review of the individual image along with the identified issue with the remote administrative personnel, based at least in part on collaboration privileges associated with the remote administrative personnel, wherein the collaborative review occurs on a local display and a remote display associated with the remote administrative personnel.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the individual image corresponds to an image of interest, and the identified artifact is displayed with a graphical indicia distinguishing the identified artifact from a remaining portion of the image of interest.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the individual image is a first image of interest and the plurality of images includes a second image of interest that includes the identified plant and the identified artifact, and further comprising:

receiving a selection to display the first image of interest and the second image of interest in a user interface pattern of a plurality of user interface patterns; and displaying the first image of interest and the second image of interest based at least in part on the user interface pattern.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the selection corresponds to

a user interface gesture that is configured to toggle between display patterns, and wherein, displaying the first image of interest and the second image of interest occurs responsive to the user interface gesture.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

displaying a chart over time of at least one parameter of the identified plant, and wherein the user interface gesture corresponds to an additional selection on the chart, the additional selection corresponding to a point in time, and wherein the second image of interest corresponds to the identified plant at the point in time.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the at least one parameter is any one of the following:

daily light integral;
vapor pressure deficit; or
relative photosynthesis index.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein one of the first image of interest or the second image of interest represents a baseline image of the identified plant.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the individual image corresponds to an image of interest, and further comprising: receiving a user interface gesture to annotate the image of interest;

receiving annotation information; and

graphically displaying the annotation information and a graphical link to the image of interest.

16. A method to queue tasks to a horticultural line worker, comprising:

receiving at least one task to perform on a plant;

requesting, via a dispatching device, a first image of the plant at a point in time prior to completion of the at least one task;

17

requesting, via the dispatching device, a second image of the plant at a second point in time after the at least one task was reported as complete;

selecting a display pattern of a plurality of display patterns that overlay the first image and the second image on the dispatching device and highlight differences between the first image and the second image;

presenting on a display of the dispatching device the first image and the second image, based at least in part on the display pattern; and

determining, via a general trend analysis method of a sequential analysis method, whether the at least one task was properly performed, based at least in part on a comparison of the first image and the second image.

17. The method of claim **16**, further comprising:

receiving a user interface gesture indicating that the at least one task was properly performed, and

wherein, determining whether the at least task was properly performed is further based at least in part on receipt of the user interface gesture.

18. A system to determine an efficacy of horticultural tasks, comprising:

a processor;

a memory communicatively coupled to the processor;

a data storage comprised of records of tasks, each record of a task associated with an identified issue associated with an artifact of an identified plant, and each record of a task configured to be associated with one or more images, the artifact corresponding to a portion of the identified plant;

18

a dispatcher software component, resident in the memory, configured to receive a plurality of tasks to be performed on an identified plant;

a status receiver software component, resident in the memory, configured to receive notifications of a plurality of tasks completed on the identified plant;

an analysis software component, resident in the memory, configured to:

review a first image of the identified plant prior to receiving a notification of a task being performed and a second image of the identified plant after receiving a notification of the task being performed, dynamically perform a trend analysis to determine an efficacy of the task being performed to resolve the identified issue associated with the artifact of the identified plant, based at least in part on a comparison of the first image and the second image, the trend analysis being performed without manual user input; and

a reporting software component, resident in the memory, configured to report the trend analysis.

19. The system of claim **18**, wherein the analysis software component determines that a notification that the task was performed does not agree with the review of the images.

20. The system of claim **18**, wherein the analysis software component determines that the identified plant was improperly removed based on the review of the first image and the second image.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 10,635,274 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 15/271630
DATED : April 28, 2020
INVENTOR(S) : Greenberg et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Claims

Column 15, In Claim 1, Line 12, delete “wherein at individual” and insert -- wherein an individual --.

Column 15, In Claim 1, Line 26, delete “the remedial course of action; and” and insert -- the remedial course of action; --.

Column 15, In Claim 5, Line 56, delete “course of action is to be performed; and” and insert -- course of action is to be performed; --.

Column 15, In Claim 5, Line 60, delete “graphically indicating an alter” and insert -- graphically indicating an alert --.

Signed and Sealed this
Second Day of February, 2021



Drew Hirshfeld
*Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*